

(2) the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell and convey National Forest System lands and the Pueblo shall have the exclusive right to acquire these lands as provided for in section 7 of the Settlement Agreement, and the funds received by the Secretary of Agriculture for such sales shall be deposited in the fund established under the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a) and shall be available to purchase non-Federal lands within or adjacent to the National Forests in the State of New Mexico;

(3) lands conveyed by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to this section shall no longer be considered part of the National Forest System and upon any conveyance of National Forest lands, the boundaries of the Santa Fe National Forest shall be deemed modified to exclude such lands;

(4) until the National Forest lands are conveyed to the Pueblo pursuant to this section, or until the Pueblo's right to purchase such lands expires pursuant to section 7 of the Settlement Agreement, such lands are withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from any new public use or entry under any Federal land law, except for permits not to exceed 1 year, and shall not be identified for any disposition by or for any agency, and no mineral production or harvest of forest products shall be permitted, except that nothing in this subsection shall preclude forest management practices on such lands, including the harvest of timber in the event of fire, disease, or insect infestation; and

(5) once the Pueblo has acquired title to the former National Forest System lands, these lands may be conveyed by the Pueblo to the Secretary of the Interior who shall accept and hold such lands in the name of the United States in trust for the benefit of the Pueblo.

SEC. 6. AFFIRMATION OF ACCURATE BOUNDARIES OF SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO GRANT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The boundaries of the Santo Domingo Pueblo Grant, as determined by the 1907 Hall-Joy Survey, confirmed in the Report of the Pueblo Lands Board, dated December 28, 1927, are hereby declared to be the current boundaries of the Grant and any lands currently owned by or on behalf of the Pueblo within such boundaries, or any lands hereinafter acquired by the Pueblo within the Grant in fee simple absolute, shall be considered to be Indian country within the meaning of section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—Any lands or interests in lands within the Santo Domingo Pueblo Grant, that are not owned or acquired by the Pueblo, shall not be treated as Indian country within the meaning of section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(c) **ACQUISITION OF FEDERAL LANDS.**—Any Federal lands acquired by the Pueblo pursuant to section 5(c)(1) shall be held in trust by the Secretary for the benefit of the Pueblo, and shall be treated as Indian country within the meaning of section 1151 of title 18, United States Code.

(d) **LAND SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS.**—Any lands acquired by the Pueblo pursuant to section 5(c), or with funds subject to section 5(b), shall be subject to the provisions of section 17 of the Act of June 7, 1924 (43 Stat. 641; commonly referred to as the Pueblo Lands Act).

(e) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this Act or in the Settlement Agreement shall be construed to—

(1) cloud title to federally administered lands or non-Indian or other Indian lands, with regard to claims of title which are extinguished pursuant to section 5; or

(2) affect actions taken prior to the date of enactment of this Act to manage federally administered lands within the boundaries of the Santo Domingo Pueblo Grant.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of S. 2917, the Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000.

This important bill is a result of decades of negotiations between the Pueblo, Department of the Interior, the Department of Justice, the Department of Agriculture, and the State of New Mexico. The entire New Mexico congressional delegation strongly supports this bill, as does the administration, the Governor of New Mexico, and, most importantly, the Pueblo.

It is not every day that we can resolve a dispute that has lasted over 150 years. I urge my colleagues to support S. 2917.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, S. 2917, the Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act, sponsored by Senators DOMENICI and INOUE, settles certain outstanding land claims by the Santo Domingo Pueblo, located between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico. I am the cosponsor of the House companion, H.R. 5374. As such, I recognize the importance of this legislation for the Pueblo people, the citizens of New Mexico, and the Federal Government.

For years, the Pueblo of Santo Domingo has been asserting claims to lands within its aboriginal use area in north central New Mexico. The claims have been subject to numerous lawsuits, and a certain number of them remain unresolved.

For example, the Pueblo has asserted a claim to 25,000 acres of land based on the Pueblo's purchase in 1748 of the Diego Gallegos Land Grant. The Pueblo possesses the original deed reflecting the purchase under Spanish law; but, after the United States assumed sovereignty over New Mexico, titles to land, including the Pueblo's title to these lands, were never confirmed by the Federal Government. Many of these lands were later treated as public domain with title being claimed by Federal agencies, the New Mexico Land Commission, other Indian tribes, and numerous private parties. Litigation is currently pending over these issues to resolve the land and trespass claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo. Such action would be expected to take many

years, with the outcome of such litigation unclear.

The settlement agreement is the result of a little over 4 years of intense negotiations and compromise between all parties involved.

This measure accomplishes three major points. Number one, it removes the cloud on titles to land in the State of New Mexico resulting from the claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo; the Pueblo claims against the United States and third parties; the land, boundary and trespass claims of the Pueblo. It does this all in a fair, equitable and final manner.

Number two, it provides for the restoration of certain lands within the Pueblo's land claim.

Number three, it ratifies the settlement agreement between the United States and the Pueblo, to include the Pueblo agreeing to relinquish and compromise its land and trespass claims.

Madam Speaker, the Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act serves as an excellent example of how Federal and State governments can come together with Native American nations and individual citizens to resolve disputes in the best interest of all parties.

This bill represents the negotiated settlement, and passage would ratify the agreement to resolve all existing land claims.

I, therefore, urge my colleagues to pass this measure and ratify an agreement that I believe has taken into proper consideration the many interests involved.

Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill, S. 2917.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Ms. Wanda Evans, one of his secretaries.

DESIGNATING SEGMENTS OF MISSOURI RIVER AS WILD AND SCENIC

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5041) to establish the boundaries and classification of a segment of the Missouri River in Montana under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 5041

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARIES OF SEGMENT OF UPPER MISSOURI WILD AND SCENIC RIVER, MONTANA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of the Wild and Scenic River Act (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)—

(1) the boundaries and classification of the Missouri River, Montana, segment designated by section 3(a)(14) of that Act (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)(14)) shall be the boundaries and classification published in the Federal Register on January 22, 1980 (45 Fed. Reg. 4474–4478); and

(2) the management plan for such segment shall be as set forth in—

(A) the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River Management Plan, dated October 1978, as updated in February 1993; and

(B) the West HiLine RMP/EIS Record of Decision covering the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River Corridor, dated January 1992.

(b) REVISION OF BOUNDARIES, CLASSIFICATION, AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.—This section shall not be considered to limit the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to revise the boundaries, classification, or management plan for the Missouri River, Montana, segment referred to in subsection (a) after the date of the enactment of this Act and in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Subsection (a) shall be considered to have become effective on April 21, 1980.

□ 1400

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. MORELLA). Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) and the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. HOLT) each will control 20 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT).

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 5041, introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL), establishes the boundaries and classification of a segment of the Missouri River in Montana under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The boundary and classification of this segment will conform to those published and recommended by the Department of the Interior in 1980. The Bureau of Land Management has been managing the river as wild and scenic since 1980.

In essence, Madam Speaker, this is a technical correction to the law enacted in 1980. Apparently, this wild and scenic designation lacked the proper documentation and this bill clears up discrepancy.

I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 5041.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, H.R. 5041 would establish the boundaries and classification for a segment of the Missouri River in Montana that was designated

under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act in 1976. This is legislation introduced by our colleague, the gentleman from Montana (Mr. HILL).

Madam Speaker, this legislation was introduced in late July, and while the bill was never considered by the Committee on Resources, we at least have the views of the administration on this matter. In a letter dated October 3 of this year, the Department of the Interior indicated their support for H.R. 5041.

Evidently, in the late 1970s, several procedural steps were not followed in establishing the river's boundaries and providing for its classification. By adopting the river's boundaries and classification by statute, H.R. 5041 would remove any doubt that may exist on this matter.

Madam Speaker, we have no objection to this legislation, which we view as a technical housekeeping matter. We urge its passage.

Mr. HILL of Montana. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 5041, a bill to establish the boundaries and classification of a segment of the Missouri River in Montana under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This bill is a technical correction to the 1976 amendment to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. This legislation would ensure that the 149-mile segment, approximately 90,000 acres in size, of the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River remains protected for future generations. This bill has the Administration's support.

On October 12, 1976, Congress amended the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to include the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River. The amendment required the Department of Interior to establish boundaries and prepare a development plan within one year. This information was to be published in the Federal Register, but would not become effective until 90 days after the documents were forwarded to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. When the boundaries of the Wild and Scenic River were challenged some years later, it could not be established whether or not Congress ever received the documents that the Department of Interior prepared on this segment of the Upper Missouri River. It was also discovered that the documents were never published in the Federal Register.

On January 22, 1980, the Department of Interior promulgated regulations at 45 Fed. Reg. 4474–4478 that summarized a revised management plan and identified the boundaries and classification for the 149-mile segment of the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River from Fort Benton, Montana, downstream to the Fred Robinson Bridge. H.R. 5041 would adopt these boundaries and classification by statute, removing any doubt over the legitimacy of the boundaries that remains as a result of earlier events.

A similar bill to this one, H.R. 6046 passed the House of Representatives on September 29, 1992, but failed to pass the Senate in the closing days of the 101st Congress.

Mr. HOLT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mrs. BIGGERT). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. CALVERT) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5041.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING FUNDS TO REHABILITATE GOING-TO-THE-SUN ROAD IN GLACIER PARK

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4521) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to authorize and provide funding for rehabilitation of the Going-to-the-Sun Road in Glacier National Park, to authorize funds for maintenance of utilities related to the Park, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4521

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The historic significance of the 52-mile Going-to-the-Sun Road is recognized by its listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1983, designation as a National Historic Engineering Landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1985, and designation as a National Historic Landmark in 1997.

(2) A contracted engineering study and Federal Highway Administration recommendations in 1997 of the Going-to-the-Sun Road verified significant structural damage to the road that has occurred since it opened in 1932.

(3) Infrastructure at most of the developed areas is inadequate for cold-season (fall, winter, and spring) operation, and maintenance backlog needs exist for normal summer operation.

(4) The Many Glacier Hotel and Lake McDonald Lodge are on the National Register of Historic Places and are National Historic Landmarks. Other accommodations operated by the concessioner with possessory interest and listed on the National Register of Historic Places are the Rising Sun Motor Inn and Swiftcurrent Motel.

(5) The historic hotels in Glacier National Park, operated under concession agreements with the National Park Service, are essential for public use and enjoyment of the Park.

(6) Public consumers deserve safe hotels in Glacier National Park that can meet their basic needs and expectations.

(7) The historic hotels in Glacier National Park are significantly deteriorated and need substantial repair.

(8) Repairs of the hotels in Glacier National Park have been deferred for so long that, absent any changes to Federal law and the availability of historic tax credits, the remodeling costs for the hotels may exceed the capacity of an investor to finance them solely out of hotel revenues.